FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1838. NO. 1075.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

HIDES.

1000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
January 3, 1838. 74tf.

10 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 bags COFFEE,
5 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
100 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

Notice.

OVERSEER wanted. A single man of steady habits, to attend a few hands, can get employment by applying at this office.
74 3w p

Taken Up,

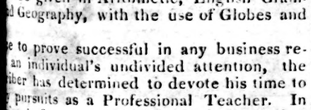
Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 30th of December, 1837, a man who calls himself ABRAHAM, and belongs to William Ingram, of Randolph co. N. C. He is about 6 feet high, stout and between 25 to 30 years of age, and had in his possession spurious free papers. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1838 74-tf

Wagon for sale.

A FIT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame,
C. J. ORRELL.
April 1, 1838 74tf

Cumberland County Court Office,
JAN. 3, 1838.

The Revised Statutes of North Carolina, have been received at this office, and are ready for sale.
JOHN McLAURIN Jr. Clerk.



Clinton More Academy.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Academy closed this day; a numerous collection of friends were in attendance, and witnessed with much pleasure, the advancements of the young ladies, both in learning and deportment. Mrs. Burke, the Principal, and Miss McDuffee, Assistant, have conducted the School to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; both Parents and Children; indeed their management met with the hearty approval of all who became acquainted with them. The Exercises will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January next, under the same Teachers, who will be prepared to afford instruction in the solid and ornamental branches of female education. The Trustees have made arrangements for a Musical Department to be connected with the Institution, and hope to have it in operation at the commencement of the session. The retired and healthy situation of the Academy, and the very superior qualifications of its Teachers, give it claims not surpassed by any institution in the State. The Young Ladies for the present session are particularly invited to take advantage of the commencement of the session.

By order of the Trustees.
J PEARSALL, Sec'y.
Clinton, December 19. 1837. 74 4w.

Sugar Creek Academy.

The public opinion of many, that a high preparatory School is greatly needed in this section of country. The object of this Institution is to prepare pupils for admission into College, and extend to those who do not wish to take a collegiate course the benefits of a sound and practical English education, that will qualify them for the ordinary business of life.

The course of studies will be extensive, embracing instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. In Mathematics the course will be equally extensive and thorough to those who desire it in most Colleges. In Sciences, the course will embrace the branches that can be conveniently taught in a well regulated Academy. Instruction will be given in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps.

In order to prove successful in any business requiring an individual's undivided attention, the subscriber has determined to devote his time to literary pursuits as a Professional Teacher. In presenting before the public, he does not profess any extraordinary methods of expediting the acquisition of knowledge, but from four years experience believes that the main principle consists in applications so clear as to interest, to engage attention and to keep awake their feelings and ambition.

In regard to discipline, the more mild and paternal methods will be used without ever resorting to severity, except in cases of refractory habits, incorrigible subjects, as harsh treatment and severe denunciations have a tendency to damp the ardor and alienate their affections from the instructor.

The Institution is located in a healthy country, near Sugar Creek Church, three miles distant from Charlotte, sufficiently retired to avoid the allurements of vice and dissipation, and to secure attention to business. The morals of the pupils will be carefully guarded.

Tuition $12½ a session of five months.

Board can be obtained at $7 a month.

The exercises will be resumed on the 1st Tuesday in January next.

Pupils can enter at any period No deduction for entering to the end of the session, except for sickness.

For qualification, refer to Rev. S. Williamson, Rev. H. Morrison, and Rev. S Watson
ROBT. J McDOWELL, Principal.
Mecklenburg Co, Dec. 20, 1837. 74 4t.

Mill Saws and Sheet Steel.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of Mill MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws the preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mill and were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia —Also,

SHEET STEEL,

a very superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above.
JAMES MARTINE.
November 29, 1837. 69eow3m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.
JOHN McARN.
January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,
100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article
16 hhds. MOLASSES,
Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
December 26.

Notice.

AT December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late Jenney Shaw, dec'd, of said County, and hereby notifies those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly attested, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
MALCOM SHAW, Adm'r.
December 8, 1837. 73 3t.

GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH

EXPRESS LINE.

Winter Arrangement.

Halifax, Wilmington, and Charleston.

THIS LINE, while it avoids the dangers of the Capes, and the fatigue of 300 miles of *Staging*, offers to the traveller a route, which for SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT, and ŒCONOMY, is not equalled.

GOING SOUTH.

By this Route, Passengers who leave Baltimore on *Monday* and *Friday*, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad or via Washington City, the Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, will reach Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Saturday. From Halifax they will be immediately conveyed by Post Coaches and Railroad, to Wilmington, where they will arrive on Thursday and Monday mornings, (having slept at South Washington the preceding nights,)—thence, after two hours delay, to Charleston, in from 12 to 16 hours, thence, by Railroad, to Augusta.

Extra leaving Baltimore or Washington City on Wednesday, via Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, Passengers will arrive at Halifax on Thursday evening, at Wilmington Saturday morning, and leave for Charleston on Monday.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charleston every Sunday and Tuesday, at 5, P. M. reach Wilmington the following morning to breakfast. Leave Wilmington at 12 o'clock, and by Railroad and Post Coaches arrive at Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Thursday. Sleep at Halifax, and the next morning proceed North via the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads.

Extra, leave Wilmington on Friday, arrive at Halifax Saturday, and the next morning, via the Portsmouth Railroad and Bay Boats, or the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

RECAPITULATION.

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE	Arrive at	Arrive at	Arrive at
Baltimore, or Washington city,	Halifax,	Wilmington	Charl'st'n
Monday,	Tuesday	Thursday,	Friday,
Wednesday,	Thursd.	Saturday,	Tuesday,
Friday,	Saturd.	Monday,	Tuesday.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE	Arrive at	Arrive at
Charleston	Wilmington	Halifax
Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,
Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,
LEAVE		
Wilmington Friday,		Saturday.

☞ The Portsmouth Cars run daily. The Petersburg Cars on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. ☞ *See the following Advertisement.*

Passengers will observe that on this Route, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad, *only one night sleep is lost* between New York and Augusta; or via Petersburg, *only one night* between Richmond and Augusta.

The Coaches are new, the Horses fresh and well trained, the Drivers sober and skilful, and the fare and accommodations good. The new, beautiful, and swift Steamboat

NORTH CAROLINA,

built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq. of New York, for the Company, has just been added to the line between Wilmington and Charleston.

In fine, no expense has been spared to render the line comfortable and safe.

Office W. & R. Railroad Company,
Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 14th, 1837.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD,

AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

TRAVELLERS are informed that an Engine connecting from the North and South, with the *Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages* leaves Blakely every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and always arrives in time at Petersburg to connect with the daily lines of Rail Roads and Steamboats passing through *Richmond, Washington, Baltimore,* &c This line leaves Petersburg for the South on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time to connect with the Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages.

Travellers may rely upon finding on this Line careful and experienced Engineers, attentive Captains of Train, and comfortable Coaches.
Petersburg, December 15, 1837 73tf

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.
C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.
Also.
10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office

ANSON HOTEL,

WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.
December, 1837. 73 3w

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE next term will commence on the 1st. Jan. 1838. In this School will be taught, all the higher branches that are usually taught in any of the high Schools. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished and efficient French Lady. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the same house where the School is.
December 26. 73 4t.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of Mrs Burwell's School will commence on the 15th of January

Terms for the usual English studies,	$17 50
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Instruction in the French Language given by a native of France, for $3 per month.

Great care is taken to teach the young Ladies to *think,* and to make them thorough scholars, and useful members of society They are *first* made well acquainted with Spelling, Grammer, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Writing—and are *then* taught Rhetoric, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that great attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils, both in and out of the School.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families.

Vacations correspond with those in the Male Academy.
Hillsborough, Dec. 24, 1837. 73 3w

Select Preparatory School,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, wishing to confine himself to a smaller number of Pupils than hitherto, proposes opening a limited PRIVATE SCHOOL, —number of boys not exceeding twenty; course of Instruction preparatory to College. Tuition $15 50 per Session.

The First Session will commence on the 16th of January, and end on the 15th of June. The Second Session will commence on the 1st of July, and end on the 1st of December.

WM. H. HOOPER.
December 20, 1837. 73 4w

To Families.

JUST received and for sale by E. J. Hale 'THE FAMILY PREACHER,' or domestic duties illustrated and enforced, in eight Discourses, by Rev. R W Bailey.

SELLING OFF

AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.
December 26, 1837.
WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.
73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 26 73tf.

WILMINGTON Saddlery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers are continually receiving additions to their extensive Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Harness, Trunks, Collars, &c. &c. from their Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., which enables them to furnish all kinds of work in the line as cheap as at any similar establishment in the Country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, formerly occupied by JOHN A. TAYLOR, 3 doors East of the Court House in Market Street.

HOTCHKISS & MIX.
Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 21. 73-6w.

N. B. Particular attention paid to ordered work and repairing. A fine lot of Coach and gig Lamps, just received as above and for sale very low.
H. & M.

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy ALBERT, who made his escape from the Jail of Marlborough District, S. C. on the 22d inst. Albert is about 25 years of age, six feet high, slender built, thin visage, dark complexion, and of forward and confidential address. He belongs to Mr. Alexander Townsend, late of Robeson County, N. C. who resides between Lumberton, N. C. and Harllees-ville, S. C, where it is supposed he may lurk. Albert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while out before he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville with a waggon whip in day time.
M. TOWNSEND, *Sheriff M D*
Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1837. 73t1Ap'l

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
December 11, 1837.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19, 1837. tf.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. Munroe, for purposes therein named, the Subscriber will, on the 10th day of February next, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, sell at Public Sale, on a credit of twelve months,

THREE LOTS,

In Carthage, including the comfortable and convenient Store House at the South East corner of the Public Square. Also, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, on Wet Creek, about 17 miles So. West from Carthage, where the said Munroe resides, on which is a very comfortable Dwelling, Store House and Out Houses, principally, or all framed buildings, and a valuable TAN YARD.

This Land lies in a healthy section of country, is watered by several valuable Springs and is a desirable stand for a Country Store.

CORN'S DOWD, Jr., Trustee.
December 16, 1837. 73-6t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by J W. Weisiger, on the 28th day of September, 1837, for purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 27th day of January, 1838, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

A Dwelling House and Lot,

With convenient out-Houses, situated on Hay Mount, adjoining the residences of Samuel Mims and Geo. W. McDonald, and at present occupied by the said J. W. Weisiger. The lot contains 7½ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.
JAMES G. COOK, Trustee.
December 18, 1837. 72 6w

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Male Academy are desirous of obtaining the services of an individual, to take charge of a School, in which all the minor branches of education are to be attended to; as also, those preparatory for a Collegiate Course, the Mathematics, Greek, and Latin, &c. Applicants will please communicate immediately with the President of the Board, and send in references as to qualification.

By order of the Board
M Q. WADDELL, Secretary.
Pittsborough, Dec 16, 1837 72 t15Jan.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by
E J. HALE.

MR CLAY.

In July last, a committee of citizens of New York addressed Mr. Clay a letter on the subject of the Presidential Election, to which he replied under date of the 8th August. From his reply we extract the following paragraphs:—

"I agree with you, gentlemen, entirely, in thinking, in regard to a candidate for the Presidency, that some mode should be adopted for collecting the general sense of those who believe that the purity of our institutions, and the preservation of our liberties, require a change in the Executive, and none better appears to me to have been suggested than that of a National Convention.

* * * * *

"Having said this much upon the general subject, suffer me now to add a few words in relation to myself personally. You are pleased to honor me with your confidence and attachment, to appreciate highly my public services, and to desire to place me in the highest station of the Government. I am profoundly grateful to you and to all other friends who cherish towards me similar feelings and sentiments. For several years I have not looked to the event of my being placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as probable; my feelings and inclinations have taken a different direction. Whilst I am not insensible of the exalted honor of filling the highest office in the gift of this great People, I have desired and sought retirement from the cares of public life; and, although I have not been fully able to gratify this disposition, I am in the enjoyment of comparative repose, and looking anxiously forward to more. I should be extremely unwilling, without the strongest reasons, to hazard this tranquility, and to be thrown in the turmoil of a Presidential canvass. Above all, I am most desirous not to seem, as in truth I am not, importunate for any public office whatever; nevertheless, if I were persuaded that a majority of my fellow citizens wished to assign me to their highest executive office, that sense of duty by which I have ever been guided would prompt obedience to their will; candor, however, obliges me to say that I have not seen sufficient evidence of such a wish.

"Entertaining these feelings and sentiments, and having resolved to occupy a position of perfect passiveness, I think it best to adhere to that resolution. Should a National Convention of the friends of reform nominate any other person, he shall have my hearty wishes for his success, and my cordial support; and before the assembling of such a Convention, if one should be agreed upon, there may be such demonstrations of the popular will as clearly to trace the line of duty towards our common country."

Again after the New York victory, the same committee addressed him a congratulatory letter, to which he replied as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Dec 8, 1837.

"*Gentlemen:* The delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, has arisen from the fact that it reached Kentucky after my departure for this city, where it followed, and has been received by me.

"I cordially reciprocate the congratulations with which you have honored me, on the glorious triumph of principle and the People, achieved at the recent election in New York. There were many brilliant affairs which preceded it, beginning in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, in August, and including those in Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts in the autumn; but there was still one signal and decisive victory wanting to close the campaign, and put an end to the contest That has been nobly won in the State in which Burgoyne and his army surrendered to the Whigs of the Revolution. The battles of Yorktown, of Leipsic, and of Waterloo, did not more effectually conclude the respective wars out of which they sprung, than the great event in New York has settled our political controversy. I rejoice heartily with you, and the enlightened world and posterity will rejoice with us.

"It is true gentlemen, as suggested by you, that I have lived in an age of revolution and great events at home and abroad, deeply affecting large portions of human race. Those in our own country have naturally most interested us. We have been acting each for ourselves and posterity only, but all mankind are concerned in the successful issue of the great experiment of self-government confided to our care. I have watched, therefore, with intense anxiety, the progress and the developements of that great experiment. When I beheld, nine years ago, the People of this country, impelled by enthusiastic gratitude, placing their Executive Government in hands which had only been accustomed to wield the sword, I trembled for the fate of our free institutions. My worst fears were more than realized by the Administration which ensued. Blow after blow fell upon the Constitution; experiment succeeded experiment upon the business and prosperity of the People, and violence and intimidation, abuses and corruption, became the order of the day. I stood amazed at the lawless acts of the Executive. Taking courage from the impunity which attended its career, and proclaiming the fallacious doctrine that the successful issue of every election was a popular approval of all previous measures and previous opinions of the Executive, there seemed to be no end or bounds to its encroachments. The expressed will of the Representatives of the People and of the States was openly contemned; an important proceeding, of vital influence on the Constitution and the public welfare, was adopted near the commencement of a session of Congress, with the known purpose of preventing its legislative counteraction; and bills which had passed both Houses with remarkable concurrence, have been withheld, there is too much reason to believe, with the motive of preventing the exercise of the salutary restriction in the Constitution upon the power of the veto. Amidst all these arbitrary acts and proceedings, a few faithful Senators, annually diminished, lifted up their warning but unheeded voices. I did not indeed despair; but I confess that I felt greatly discouraged It seemed as if all the cautious checks of the Constitution were subverted, and that the Republic was almost drawing to a close.

"Another Administration came. Justice and liberality required that it should be judged by its acts and measures; but, as if resolved to cut off all hopes from the People, the new President soon announced his purpose to be to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor; and he has faithfully trodden in them! His eye and his ear appear to be directed more towards the Hermitage than turned to the People and their sufferings.

"But our deliverance, thank God! is at hand.—The People—the deceived, the abused, the betrayed People—have risen in their majesty, and, by demonstrations which cannot be misunderstood, or perverted, have pronounced in a voice of thunder the doom of Experiments and Experimenters. They have again signally vindicated their capacity for self government, and marked the limit beyond which madness and folly dare not proceed.

Gratitude and thanks to the People! Most of all, gratitude and thanks to the People of New York! They have shown themselves worthy of the proud and prominent position which they hold in the American Confederacy.

Henceforward it should be our constant care to maintain and strengthen the ground which has been so gloriously won. Prudence and moderation should characterize our councils, and we should extend the hand of friendship and confidence to all who have co-operated with us. Actuated by a high sense of duty to our common country, they have shown that they love Rome more than Cæsar. We should not even forget that the vanquished themselves are not enemies, but misguided brethren, who will sooner or later unite with us in rescuing our Government and institutions from the corruption and ruin to which they are rapidly tending.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Cane Creek Cotton Factory.—We were this week shown a sample of the Cotton yarn made at this Factory; and it is really of superior order. We shall take pleasure in showing the specimen we have to such as may call to see it.

This Factory is situated on or near the county line between Orange and Chatham, about 28 miles North East from this place. It is owned by a company of wealthy, enterprising farmers. 500 spindles are now in lively operation, and the number is shortly to be doubled. All orders can be promptly supplied on the shortest notice. They are also making preparation, and expect to be ready to weave extensively in the Spring.
Ashborough Citizen.

Pensacola, Nov. 25.—We are gratified to learn from St. Joseph, that the Rail Road from that place to Tennessee Bluff, on the Apalachicola, will certainly be completed next summer. Maj. Chaires, the contractor, has now employed on the work 500 laborers, and this number is to be increased.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, Gov. Dudley, "accompanied by Messrs. Manly and Stone, of the Literary Board, left Raleigh, for the purpose of inspecting the progress made in draining Mattamuskeet Lake," and of inspecting the swamp lands in Hyde, the property of the State. On Monday last His Excellency reached Newbern, on his return, and proceeded on his way to Wilmington on Tuesday morning. The swamp Lands are considered by Gov. Dudley, as "a mine of wealth," if properly reclaimed and cultivated.—*Newbern Spec.*

An Irish Schoolmaster.—At the Donegal assizes the following humorous cross examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court.

Mr. Dougherty—What business do you follow?

I am a schoolmaster.

Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn off you?

I do not wish to answer irrelevant questions. (Laughter.)

Are you a great favorite with your pupils?

Aye! truth am I; a much greater favorite than you are with the public.

Where were you, sir, this night?

This night, said the witness, there is a learned man—*this* night is not come yet; I suppose you mean *that* night. (Here the witness looked at the judge, and winked his eye, as if in triumph.)

I presume the "schoolmaster was abroad" that night, doing nothing?

Define nothing, said the witness.

Mr Dougherty did not comply.

Well, said the *learned* schoolmaster, I will define it—it is a footless stocking without a leg—(roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined.)

You may go down Sir.

Faith I believe you have had enough of me, but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them.

Bank of Charleston.—This Bank has, we have been informed, entered into an arrangement, which will prove highly beneficial to our commercial interests. They are now prepared to purchase and dispose of Foreign Bills of Exchange, and will thus afford facilities to Exporters and Importers, never before enjoyed to the same extent, by mercantile men in this city. The arrangements made are with Banking Institutions of the most undoubted character.
Charleston Courier.

Supreme Court.—Henry K. Nash, of Orange, has been admitted to County Court, and Haywood Guion, of Newbern, and Jos. Blount Cheshire, of Edenton, to Superior Court Practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINIONS.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT.

The statement under this head in the Banner of Tuesday last was communicated to the associate editor by A. McHughes, Esq., Principal Clerk of the State Senate, and was published, in substance, from the manuscript communication furnished by Mr. H. The paragraph in question has been made the subject of editorial comment in the Union, and of a letter from the Ex-President himself, to the editor of that paper.

We copy this morning the letter from Gen. Jackson, accompanied by the reply of our correspondent, and the statement of Wm. H. Johnson, Esq., of Dresden, a respectable member of the Senate of Tennessee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

Sir: A friend in Nashville has sent me the Republican Banner of the 19th instant, in which is contained the following statement:

"*The President and Ex-President*—The old chief of the Hermitage, himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in 'treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.' An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked that Mr. Van Buren's Administration *must go down;* that he knew that so soon as Mr. V. B called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed. If he had refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not now be in the *minority* But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a *glorious cause.* We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks."

This is one of the many fabrications which have been made and circulated by those who control this paper, with the hope of prejudicing my character in the estimation of my countrymen. Neither during my late visit to Nashville, nor on any other occasion, have I used any remarks which can justify such a statement. It ascribes to me opinions that I never held, and fears that I never entertained. I never for a moment harbored the thought that the Administration of Mr. Van Buren would not be successful. All his official acts manifest his determination to conform his Administration to that construction of the Constitution which has ever been claimed and sustained by the Republican party. Thus far he has shown, in my judgment, that he has taken principle for his guide, and aims at no other object than the public good. It is, therefore, not possible that I could have used any language respecting him which could create a doubt in the mind of any one as to my confidence in his future success.

It is with regret that I feel called upon to notice the effusions of a press which has been so generally characterized by a disregard of truth, and in respect to myself, by the most gross calumny. As it intimates, however, in this instance, that it has the authority of a respectable and intelligent correspondent, I have felt myself warranted in making this communication on the subject, in order that the Public may not credit the misrepresentation of my feelings and views If the editors themselves are not this correspondent, it is expected that they will name him, and the time when, and the place where, and before whom, in Nashville, the alleged conversation was held. ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Dec. 21, 1837.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23, 1837.

To the Associate Editor of the Republican Banner:

SIR: I see published in the Union to-day, a letter from General Jackson, denying having used the language ascribed to him by your correspondent, published in your paper of the 19th instant, as to the fate of the present Administration, and calling upon you for the name of that correspondent. *He shall be gratified* I communicated the information to you, sir, and did so on the authority of a gentleman who is now and always has been a Jackson man, good and true, and he is now a Van Buren man. He is not now in this place, but I have written to him for a statement of the conversation; he lives about 140 miles from here; not on any of the stage routes, consequently it will take about two weeks for a letter to reach him and an answer returned. I informed him in the letter I wrote him, that I would wait that length of time for an answer before I would *give his name up*

The gentleman alluded to stated to William H. Johnson, Esq a Senator of the present Legislature, and myself, in the Senate Chamber, that General Jackson said that the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, or that Mr. Van Buren himself, must or would go down, though he would die or fall in a glorious cause. That he knew, so soon as Mr. Van Buren admitted that he might by possibility be wrong, and yielded to the demands or solicitations made upon him, and convened Congress, that he would fall. This is the substance, if not the very words said to have been used by General Jackson.

This statement was made to the writer of this article and Esquire Johnson He did not *say*, nor did the correspondent of the Banner say, that Gen. Jackson had lost confidence in Mr. Van Buren, but, on the contrary, it was expressly stated that the *General said* that Mr. V. B *"would fall in a glorious cause"*

The gentleman who made the statement to Esquire Johnson and myself could not have designed it as confidential, for he did not so intimate it. He knew, too, that neither of us was ever accused of being either a Jackson or a Van Buren man. I spoke of it freely to many persons, and, from my knowledge of the gentleman who gave me the information, he will not back out from his statement.

If this should turn out to be a calumny upon Gen. Jackson, it will be seen that it did not originate with the editors of the Republican Banner, or with any of the Whigs But I again repeat, knowing the gentleman as I do, I cannot—I will not believe that he will let even the name and word of Gen Andrew Jackson deter him from boldly speaking out.

Below is the statement of William H. Johnson, Esq., which fully sustains me in the statement I have made.

ARCHELAUS M. HUGHES.

STATEMENT OF WM. H. JOHNSON.

Senate Chamber,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 23, 1837

I have a *distinct* recollection of hearing a gentleman, with whom I am well acquainted, say to Mr. Hughes and myself, in the Senate Chamber in the early part of this month, what Gen Jackson should have stated in relation to the fate of the Administration *It is in substance the same* as that stated by Mr. Hughes to have been said by him upon that subject.

I further state, that I know the gentleman well, and know he has always been a warm and devoted friend of Gen. Jackson and the measures of his Administration, and that he is also known to be a Van Buren man. I know that he lives at least 140 miles from this place, and that there is no stage route running to where he lives, and that, I believe, it will take about two weeks for a letter to reach him and an answer be returned.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

The Senate of Alabama has passed resolutions similar to those of South Carolina, on the subject of the divorce of Bank and State, by a vote of 17 to 13.

It has been decided by Judge Fox in Bucks County, Pa., that a "black man" has no right to vote in Pennsylvania.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. CALHOUN.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution; insulting to the States interfered with; tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility; subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed; and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of the Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burdens, of the Government.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Morris:

Resolved, That in the formation of the Federal Constitution, the States acted in their sovereign capacity; but the adoption of the same was, by the people of the several States, by their agents specially elected for that purpose; and the people of the several States, by their own free and voluntary assent, entered into the compact of union proposed in the Constitution, with the view to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and that the means of attaining all these important objects are fully provided for in the grants of power contained in the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That the people of the several States in delegating a portion of their power to the Federal Government, which they had formerly exercised by their own Legislatures, severally retained the exclusive and sole right over their domestic institutions, which they had not, by the Constitution, granted to the Federal Government, and they reserved to individuals, and to the States in their sovereign character, the full liberty of speech and the press, to discuss the domestic institutions of any of the States, whether political, moral or religious, and that it would be the exercise of unauthorised power on the part of this Government, or that of any of the States, to attempt to restrain the same; and that any endeavor to do so, would be insulting to the people and the States so interfered with; for each State alone has the power to punish individuals for the abuse of this liberty within their own jurisdiction; and whenever one State shall attempt to make criminal acts done by citizens in another State, which are lawful in the State where done, the necessary consequence would be to weaken the bands of our Union.

Resolved, That this Government was adopted by the people of the several States of this Union, as a common agent, to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution; and in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its functions as not to interfere with the reserved rights of the States over their own domestic institutions; and it is the duty of this Government to refrain from any attempt, however remote, to operate on the liberty of speech and the press, as secured to the citizens of each State by the Constitution and laws thereof. That the U. S. are bound to secure to each State a republican form of Government, and to protect each of them against invasion or domestic violence, and for no other purpose can Congress interfere with the internal police of a State.

Resolved, That domestic slavery as it exists in the southern and western States, is a moral and political evil, and that its existence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution is not recognized by that instrument as an essential element in the exercise of its powers over the several States, and no change of feeling on the part of any of the States can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks on the right of petition, the freedom of speech, or the liberty of the press, with a view to silence either, on any subject whatever; and that all such attacks are manifest violations of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, both political, moral and religious.

Resolved, That it is the indisputable right of any State, or any citizen thereof, as well as an indispensable duty, to endeavor by all legal and constitutional means, to abolish whatever is immoral and sinful, and that Congress alone possess the power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade in this District or any of the Territories of the U. States; and the right of petition, of speech, and of the press, to accomplish this object, is not to be questioned, and that an act of Congress on this subject would be within its constitutional powers.

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the citizens in supporting the Constitution of the United States, and not upon [illegible] advantages it may afford to any particular State; and that it is the solemn duty of all [illegible] especially of this body, which represents the [illegible] sovereign character, to resist all [illegible] tween the States; and that [illegible] contrary to the Constitution, to annex any new Territory, or admit [illegible] without such territory, with a view to the advantage of any State, or its peculiar domestic institutions; that such an attempt would be contrary to that equality of rights which one object of the Constitution was to secure alike to all the States; and if done to favor the slaveholding States, for the purpose of giving to those States a preponderance in this Government, would in effect be to establish slavery in all the States.

Resolved, That to regulate commerce among the several States is an express power granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States That, in the exercise of this power, Congress may rightfully prohibit any article, though made property by the laws of a State, from being used in such commerce, if the same would be detrimental to the general welfare.

Resolved, That Congress have possessed the power since the year 1808 to prohibit the importation of persons into any State as articles of commerce or merchandise.

Resolved, That the political condition of the people within the District of Columbia is subject to State regulation; and that Congress, in the exercise of its legislative powers over the District, are bound by the will of their constituents in the same manner as when legislating for the people of the United States generally.

Resolved, That this Government was founded and has been sustained by the force of public opinion, and that the free and full exercise of that opinion is absolutely necessary for its healthful action; and that any system which will not bear the test of public investigation is at war with its fundamental principles; and that any proceedings on the part of those who administer the Government of the U. S. or any of the States, or any citizens thereof, which are intended or calculated to make disreputable the free and full exercise of the thoughts and opinions of any portion of our citizens on any subject connected with the political, moral, or religious institutions of our country, whether expressed by petitions to Congress, or otherwise, by attaching to the character of such citizens odious and reproachful names and epithets, strikes at the very foundation of all our civil institutions, as well as our personal safety; poisons the very fountains of public justice, and excites mobs and other unlawful assemblies to deeds of violence and blood. That our only safety is in tolerating error of opinion, while reason is left free to combat it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the passage of some private bills, the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, on the rights and duties of the States, were called up by that Senator, and the remainder of the sitting, until nearly five o'clock, was consumed in a debate on the exciting topics aimed at by the resolutions, namely, abolitionism and slavery.

We confess, as we listened to this worse than useless debate—for so we view all debates on the subject—we should have been glad to have had the privilege of offering a substitute for these and all similar resolutions, on which side soever they may or might be, and that substitute would have been somewhat in the following form:

Resolved, That the Members of Congress of either House are not elected for the purpose of debating the dissolution of the Union, or entertaining any motion, or doing any thing, which shall tend to shake the Union, or, in other words, "to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts" Therefore,

Resolved, That when any Member of either House of Congress shall, in public debate, either by way of menace, alternative, or hypothesis, talk about dissevering the Union, it shall be the duty of the Chair to call him to order; and, being so called to order, he shall thereupon take his seat.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, January 2.

Hot work in Upper Canada! There has been a fight near Navy Island, and Buffalo and Rochester are in the highest state of fury, for *excitement* does not seem to express the feeling. Sir Francis Head has erected batteries upon the Chippewa side, and commenced an attack by boats on Navy Island; but Gen. Van Rensselaer, with his cannon, knocked his batteries to pieces, and drove back his boats, with some loss of lives. During this action, a rumor reached Buffalo that Sir Francis Head had made a lodgment upon Grand Island, (*American* territory,) upon which the People met in mass, and demanded, if such were the fact, that the militia forthwith be called out to repel the attack. The rumor, however, was unfounded, although it does seem that some Indians in the employ of the British had been sent there to cut off the retreat of the Navy Island People, or, as other sources of information say, "to hunt."

Some of the British regulars had reached Toronto. When they reach Chippewa, the attack upon Navy Island will be a serious one.

The city has been expecting a riot at Tammany Hall to-night. The "Council of Sachems," it is said, have the control of that Hall. They have met and resolved—ayes 12, noes 14—that the Conservatives shall *not* use the Hall. EIGHT of these fourteen are Custom-house officers. The Conservatives, thus voted out of Tammany, will meet in the Park, in the front of the City Hall, to express their opinions. It is not improbable that the Loco Focos may attempt a riot against them there. Thus the old Democratic Party, which ejected the Loco Focos—the Slam, Bang, Fanny Wright Boys—from Tammany Hall, are now themselves driven to the same Park, where the Locofocos once paraded their banners and loaves of bread, and excited the People to an attack on Hart's flour store. "The Democratic Party," as it is called, is now pretty well "used up" in New York city and State. If the Presidential vote were to be taken to-day, it is my sincere opinion that Mr. Van Buren would be rejected by his own State, by 50,000 majority. With the Slam, Bang Party in Tammany Hall, it is utterly impossible for Mr. Van Buren to carry the agricultural counties on the River. The farmers in them have a horror of that concern. Again, this ejection out of Tammany is a loss of the *soul* of the Party. The limbs are left, but there is no soul in them.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.—*All the Mandan Nation dead but fourteen Men.*—We have just learned by a gentleman from Washington, on whose authority we can implicitly rely, that all the tribes of the Mandan nation are dead of Small Pox but fourteen or fifteen men! The distemper is now raging to a frightful extent among the Black Feet and Assineboins, and other tribes. It is even stated that the greater part of the Assineboines have also fallen victims.

N. Y. Star.

CANADA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NAVY ISLAND

A gentleman direct from Buffalo has informed us that on Friday night last, a [illegible] from Chippewa passed over to [illegible], on the American side, in boats, with muffled oars, it is said, and attacked an American steam boat, (the Caroline) which was there, and after something of a scuffle, the extent and particulars of which we have not learnt, succeeded in capturing the boat, not without wounding and killing some, how many it is not known,—after which the steam boat was towed into the stream, set fire to, and then with about thirty persons on board, sent drifting down Niagara Falls, where all were destroyed by the cataract. During this fight on board the steamer, the people on shore rushing to the rescue, were fired upon, and one man killed, whose body was brought to Buffalo. This has, of course, created the greatest excitement in the whole West. The militia of Buffalo are under arms, and all the neighboring towns are called out for the defence of American territory.

Of the general facts stated above we have no doubt, but for the particulars we must wait for the arrival of the Northern Mail, which is not yet in. The news has created very great excitement in this city.

CONFIRMATION—THREE O'CLOCK.

The Northern Mail is in. The Buffalo Journal confirms the above in substance. The Mayor of Buffalo has issued a proclamation, calling upon the militia.

(From the Buffalo Journal of Saturday Evening.)

A letter has been received by Dr. E. Johnson, from General Van Rensselaer, that the British forces are ACTUALLY LANDING ON GRAND ISLAND.

The following was issued this morning, as an extra, from this office.

STEAMBOAT CAROLINE BURNT!

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST!!!

8, A. M.

Capt. Keeler, of the schooner Agnes Barton, and F. Emmons, of this city, have just brought news by express from Schlosser, of an attack made this morning upon the steam boat Caroline, lying at that place, which resulted in the destruction of the boat, and the DEATH OF TWENTY-TWO of her crew—only 12 escaping!

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31st, 1837.

Gentlemen: This morning I found one of the men who was on board of the Caroline, with whom I am well acquainted, and whose word is to be depended upon. He says that he went down to the Falls in company with some others of his acquaintance; and finding all the houses full, came back to Schlosser, to spend the night. He went on board of the boat, as that was the only place he could find to stay. At the time he went on board, about 11 or half past 11 o'clock, it was full of people, who had mostly turned in and were asleep—the lower cabin was full, and he found a place in the after deck cabin. He had not been long down before the sentry knocked at the door, and told them a boat was coming, but supposing it only a joke, he did not get up. Soon after he knocked again, and said there were several boats close on them. He thought it time to be stirring, but did not dream there was any harm intended. When he got to the gangway he saw four or five boats alongside, full of men. The men in the forward boat fired into the gangway, but no one was wounded. He then went round to the other side of the cabin, still supposing, as did all on board, that when they found there were no arms on board, and that the people could make no resistance, they would merely order them on shore, and take the boat away. He therefore waited until they came on board. The Canadians were no sooner over the side than they began butchering every one they could reach. He heard them say several times, "Give no quarter." "Kill all the d——d rascals,"—and seeing they were really in earnest, he started for the wharf. The man Durfee was in the fire room, and was wounded by a sword, and came on to the wharf just behind him, they killed Durfee after he landed from the boat, by a shot, as mentioned yesterday. All that came off were shot at. The lights were blown out, and for a few moments there was a cessation of hostilities, or rather of butchering, for our citizens could make no defence against these cold blooded murderers. Men were stationed at the gang way who stabbed every person that attempted to get out of the cabin. They commenced firing the boat soon after they got possession of her, and as soon as they could get her under way, took her in tow. A beacon was fired on the Canada shore to direct them in returning. After the burning wreck was cut off, *men were seen on board of her imploring for help.* How many were butchered, or lost, it is impossible to tell. The Canadians acknowledge they "used up" some. As near as can be ascertained, from 10 to 15 are missing. There were over 40 on board of the boat when the attack commenced, a great portion of them strangers, from the country. One man was killed on the wharf, three were wounded and got on shore, and one boy was killed on board of the boat while praying for mercy. Two prisoners only were taken. A boy, and a Canadian.—They were carried to Chippewa. Yesterday the boy was set at liberty, and the Canadian sent to jail. Probably he was a spy. I am inclined to think, from all I can learn, that there were ten killed or sent over the Falls.

Mr. Speaker McNab, who has the command at Chippewa, disavows all knowledge of this piratical expedition. There is no doubt, however, that he knew of the whole, and it was undertaken with his knowledge and approbation. I understand he offers to pay for the boat.—How will he or his Government settle for the lives of American citizens so barbarously butchered?

The country along the frontier is one blaze of excitement, and it will require the utmost exertion of the Authorities to keep the citizens from retaliating. Indeed, so strong and fierce is the feeling, that I have no doubt in one week 10,000 men could be landed in Canada, who would know neither hunger nor fatigue until they had taken the most ample vengeance. This excitement takes a different turn from all others.—Our national honor has been insulted, and our friends murdered in their beds by armed men from a foreign shore. The longer they think upon the subject, the deeper the feeling of revenge. Without the prompt interference of the General Government, I very much fear we cannot escape a war with Great Britain.

As it regards Navy Island, sympathy is felt for the brave spirits there, and a general wish that they would quietly disperse, restore their ill-gotten arms, and return to their homes. But we have now other matters to think of, vastly more important than whether the Reformers are successful or not. Our own shores have been invaded, and the lives and property of peaceable and unoffending citizens taken and destroyed by the armed citizens of a foreign nation.

I shall write to you daily, if circumstances require it. I will keep you properly advised of all movements of importance in this region.

Yours respectfully, * * *

We have plenty of rumors, but I prefer to give you facts.

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

JANUARY 5.

The news from the Canada frontier being published in all the papers this morning made a great excitement in this city. Although all deeply concurred in condemning the forces in Canada for this wanton destruction of lives, and for the violation of neutral rights, yet all were confident that it would be so explained and settled that there would be no interruption of the harmony between the two countries. Stocks underwent but little change.

The *Susquehanna*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool, on the 14th November.

The Indian War.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 4.—*From Florida.*—By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Ocmulgee, Capt. Blankenship, we learn that a letter was received there on Saturday from an officer of the army, stating that Gen. Jesup had had a skirmish with a small party of Indians, in which he killed five and captured nine prisoners. An officer of the army, we regret to add, received two wounds, one about his knee, which may, it is thought, render amputation necessary. It is said that Sam Jones and his followers have retreated to the shelter of the large Cypress Swamp, which is almost impenetrable. There is also a rumor that two chiefs had informed Gen. Jesup that the Cherokee deputation had deceived them, and that the chiefs had been informed that if they held out the year, that Congress would not appropriate funds this session, and they would consequently remain.

An extract of a letter received in this city from St. Augustine, without date, says that a skirmish had taken place at Charlotte's Harbor, between a party of Indians and 2 officers of the 2d Reg't Dragoons, and 30 men, in which 5 Indians were killed and 9 taken prisoners. One of the officers was dangerously wounded.—*Ib.*

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN CHIEFS AND WARRIORS.

The steamer Poinsett, Capt. Trathen, arrived at this port on Monday morning last, from St. Augustine, having on board, Petearin Morrison, Capt. 4th Infantry, superintendent emigration Seminoles; Dr. Bredon, acting assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Lieut. Hathaway, 4th Artillery; Lieut. Wharton, 6th Infantry, Commanding Detachment U. S. Troops. Chiefs—Micanopy principal chief, Coahadjo, King Philip, Osceola, Little Cloud, and one hundred and sixteen warriors, and eighty-two women and children. The whole under command of Captain Morrison, with a guard of 40 U. S. soldiers. We are pleased to learn that from the excellent management of Captain Morrison, the Indians are satisfied to emigrate with him. We likewise understand that their conduct while on board the Poinsett was distinguished by good order and sobriety. All of them were landed at Sullivan's Island, and confined within Fort Moultrie.

Gen. Jessup, with the main body of the army, was above Lake Harney moving South in pursuit of the Indians, but as yet have seen no traces of them. On their route, they passed through several Indian villages abandoned. It is supposed the Indians have moved eighty or one hundred miles South.—*Charleston Courier.*

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1838.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOATS BLACK HAWK AND VICKSBURG.

The Black Hawk, Captain Taylor, left Natchez the 27th ult. for Natchitoches, with a full load of passengers, horses, and freight, including $90.000 in specie, owned by the United States. That night while in the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of Red River, she burst her boilers, which blew off all her upper works forward of the wheels, and her Pilot and Engineer were instantly killed. Several others are supposed to be lost, the correct number of them cannot be ascertained, four or five were severely and some of them mortally wounded, others received slight bruises. The larger portion of her passengers were, by the timely aid of a flat boat, conveyed to shore. About $75,000 of the specie and the greater part of her cargo were saved in the same manner. Seven of the horses perished by the accident. The Hull of the boat is now ashore, partly under water near the place where the accident occurred.

The Vicksburg, Captain A. Auter, left Vicksburg on the evening of the 26th ult., for New Orleans. At half past four on the morning of the 29th, when about 12 miles below Baton Rouge, (having only ten minutes before that landed on account of a fog,) FIRE was discovered in the cotton adjoining her boilers, and in twenty minutes' time the whole boat and cargo were completely enveloped in flames. Fortunately, (the boat having landed,) every soul on board escaped without injury to their persons, and with a very trifling loss of their property, while the vessel and cargo (with the exception of seven bales of cotton) were in six or seven hours burned to the water's edge, and sunk—a total loss, estimated at 100,000 dollars. She had on board the wife of the captain and his sister (the only two ladies on board,) 19 passengers, and 1577 bales of cotton—800 was shipped by the Planters' Bank, Vicksburg; 275 by the Commercial and Rail Road bank, Vicksburg; 100 by the Grand Gulf Rail Road Bank; and the balance by individuals. All of the cargo, and that shipped by the Banks in particular, is supposed to be insured in the offices at the places where it was shipped. The vessel, estimated at $35,000, was only insured for $20,000—of this, $10,000 is at Vicksburg, and $10,000 at New Orleans. The captain, a part owner of the boat, will probably suffer the greatest individual loss. The fire was purely accidental, and no possible blame can be attached to the captain or any of his officers or crew, in their conduct or want of attention to duty, as the card of the passengers to the public will testify.

Bulletin.

Mississippi.—Barry W. Benson, Secretary of State of Mississippi, has given official notice of the result of the recent election in that State for Representatives to the 25th Congress, which is as follows:

S. S. Prentiss,	13,641 votes.
T. J. Word,	12,340 "
J. F. H. Claiborne,	6,258 "
S. J. Gholson,	6,032 "

"I do, therefore, declare (says the Secretary,) that S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word, having received the greatest number of votes, are duly and legally elected Representatives to the twenty-fifth Congress from the State of Mississippi."

Small Bill Law.—A petition for the repeal of this law, which has been in circulation in this city, and has received general approbation, will be exhibited this day, at the Mechanics' Exchange, in Broad street, previous to being forwarded to Albany. It has already received about 10,000 signatures of men of all occupations and parties, and is five hundred feet long.—*Express.*

From Texas.—By the fast sailing packet Columbia, we have [illegible] telligence from Texas. A battle fought near the head waters of [illegible] between a party of rangers under Van Benthusen and Miles, and [illegible] ans. It terminated unsuccessfully Texans, who after a desperate [illegible] were compelled to retreat. A [illegible] peace with the Toukewa Indians entered into by the Texan Government To strengthen the navy, [illegible] passed an act for the purchase Steamer Pulaski. She carries [illegible] teen pounders and will be a [illegible] dition to the maritime force of the republic. The Houston Telegraph announces the death of Lieut. A. [illegible] formerly of Richmond, Va. The [illegible] of the country is described to be [illegible] ous and flourishing.

Texas.—A letter to the Editors of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, dated of Natchitoches, Dec. 30th, says "the Texans are talking very [illegible] positively of invading the Mexican [illegible] and removing their seat of Government to the City of Mexico!"

The New York Evening Star, [illegible] its London Correspondent, that [illegible] P. Henderson, Minister from Texas, [illegible] an interview with the Right Hon. Palmerston, Secretary of State for [illegible] affairs, on the 12th October, the [illegible] which was not known, but it was [illegible] that a Cabinet Council was to be held [illegible] ly in November, for the purpose [illegible] ering the mission of the Texan [illegible] most of the members of the Cabinet then absent from London. The [illegible] interview is stated in the London [illegible] and we should not be surprised [illegible] tion of the independence of Texas [illegible] decided forthwith, and some commercial vantages be secured to Great Britain.

From Metamoras.—Advices from Metamoras have reached us as late as the 4th inst. The reported invasion of Texas unfounded. An expedition consisting one thousand soldiers had been sent against the Cumanches, to punish them for robberies and protect the frontier settlements, which, doubtless gave rise to the story of troops being sent against Texas. On the above date, the schooner Liberty, laden with $150,000 in specie for merchants, sailed from Metamoras. Her arrival may be looked for every day. Of the schooner Liberty, her crew and passengers, nothing had been heard, but the general impression that she is lost.

Election of Senator.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the Legislature of Maryland elected WM. D. MERRICK, Esq. of Charles county, a Senator to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Governor KENT.

Mr. Merrick received sixty-six votes, and there were thirty-three blanks. The last were cast by the Van Buren party, and one Whig was absent.

The New Senator is a gentleman of experience in public affairs, having been many years a member of the House of Delegates, in which he distinguished himself by his assiduity in business, and his devotion to the great cause of internal improvement. He is a fluent and ready debater, and will represent, both with fidelity and ability the national councils, the State which has so long served in her domestic councils.

Baltimore Clipper.

Rail Road Despatch.—A [illegible] friend of ours assured us that, [illegible] week, having some business to transact in Cecil County Court, he prepared himself, in sence of two or three days and took the cars at seven o'clock, A. M. in the cars of the *Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road.* On arriving at Elkton, he found the Court in session; and meeting with a professional friend, he not only found time to make all the arrangements which the subject he had principally in view required, but enough to attend to other concerns before the Court. He still found time to make some calls and await leisurely the arrival of the cars at the depot station, when he resumed his way home and reached Baltimore more at a quarter past two, time enough to join his family at their usual dinner hour, having travelled one hundred miles and transacted business, devoting a couple of hours to business.

Baltimore Clipper.

We were yesterday informed, by a gentleman of high respectability, that he had offered Treasury notes at the Post Office in this city, in payment of a bill for postage, and that the officer refused to receive them upon the ground that they were broken, and that he must first have received the superior for instructions. Nothing could be more convenient than this mode of getting rid of the responsibility of paying over broken notes. These notes bear on the face of them the words "Receivable in payment of public dues." The refusal or hesitation to receive them was an open violation of the law which authorised their issue.

From the Norfolk Herald, Dec. 30.

On Saturday night last, Mr. PETER [illegible] TON, aged 33 years.

Descended from one of the oldest, most and most respectable families in our neighborhood, and left almost the sole possessor of the family estate, the subject of this notice found himself on the day when the law allowed him to do so, on it, in possession of a property which may be estimated far short of $300,000. Under [illegible] ly, though no common pains had been taken with his education, and he had manifested no absence of mind or dereliction of principle, he was left to his own inclinations and propensities, which led him to idle pleasures and dangerous companions associations which laid the foundation of his ruin. He was courted, flattered, and caressed by [illegible] ful and designing, who knew his weakness and sought to take advantage of it. It is not necessary to enter into particulars. In two or three years he had run race course and the gaming table swept away his estate, and left him a helpless dependent on the charity of friends; but habits of intemperance, which he had acquired by his associations at the gaming table, and in which he now indulged to a greater extent than ever, to drown the recollection of the past and of his folly, soon unfitted him for any other employment than that which is found in the lowest ranks of life—drunkenness. We would not unnecessarily wound the feelings of affinity—but the lesson he has taught is one for the rising generation, to warn them against the snares and pitfalls which beset their path in the pursuit of vicious pleasures, is too valuable to be thrown away. On Saturday he was conveyed, by private charity, in a state of insensibility to the almshouse, and the same night his wretched career was terminated.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1838.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1837.

Dear Sir: The exciting subjects at present before Congress seem to be, the Canada war, and Mr. Calhoun's anti-abolition resolutions. In reference to the former, so strong have been the sympathies of our citizens on that border, that it has been found impossible to prevent them, by the means heretofore employed, from taking an active part with the patriots in favor of the revolution. Neither treaties, laws, nor proclamations, backed by a regiment of deputy marshals, have been sufficient to restrain our people from an open manifestation of their aid to the patriots; and since the destruction of the steam boat Caroline, the excitement had become so great in that quarter, that the President submitted on yesterday to both houses of Congress, the necessity of providing by additional legislation for a more energetic enforcement of our neutrality than the existing laws provide for.

His communication gave rise to a debate which continued for some time, concerning the state of things in that quarter, which, though characterized by a good degree of moderation, evinced a tone of resistance to some movements recently made by the loyalists.

The British minister here, I think, has been, as far as I have been able to learn, a little sensitive about what he thought supineness on the part of our government, in not more effectually restraining the citizens of the United States from taking part in the contest, reviewing, no doubt, what had occurred between this country and Mexico in relation to Texas.

I have pleasure in saying, that I believe there is but one feeling entertained here in relation to this unpleasant matter, and that all parties are unanimous, or nearly so, in favor of maintaining a strict neutrality, and complying with our existing treaties with England, and the principles of the laws of nations, as far as the government can enforce them; but many are not without fears that war with England will probably be the consequence.

I should, however, think this event improbable, as it is certain neither nation desires such an event.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions above referred to, have been under discussion for several days in the Senate, and have produced a good deal of warmth. Though they are drawn in terms by no means too strong for the vindication of Southern rights and Southern interests, it is alleged by many of the members from the non-slaveholding States, that they militate against the liberty of speech, of the press, and of the right of petition, &c. They will no doubt continue to be the subject of discussion for some time, before they are disposed of by both houses, for there is a great accumulation of abolition steam, that must be let off on some occasion, and perhaps this is the most appropriate one that may offer. I think the resolutions will pass both houses without any material alteration. Of this however I cannot speak confidently.

The great question.—Our readers will find in this paper, the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Calhoun, on the 29th ultimo, and those on the fanatic side of the question by Mr. Morris of Ohio. It is a subject of deep regret that Mr. Calhoun introduced his resolutions. It would have been far better to have permitted the Vermont resolutions to be received, and laid on the table, or even as Mr. Clay suggested, to be considered and reported upon, than to have the subject discussed, as these resolutions will be, and the whole country excited, in and out of Congress. We entirely agree with Judge Strange, on this point, who "regretted the introduction of the resolutions—though he declared his intention to vote for them, if pressed. He had been consulted in reference to them, but his advice was against their introduction. He was opposed to agitation on the subject, particularly from the South. He thought there could be no better declaration of rights for the Southern people than the Constitution gave them—and that it was their duty to stand on the defensive, entrenched behind that instrument. He would not discuss the point of abolition with the North, because no matter how presented, the agitation of the question was injurious to the South."

Never were more impressive truths uttered than these. It has always been our decided opinion, which we have endeavored at all times to enforce, that more than half the evils we are suffering in the agitation of this matter are of our own creation. For a long period, it was our settled determination, to which our practice conformed, never to admit a word on the subject into our columns: but its agitation became so universal, that we were driven from that ground, and forced to notice it. And we now deliberately declare our belief, that if the South had treated the Tappans and the Thompsons at the North with contempt, the whole excitement would have died away. It lives and grows upon the violence of the South.

Cape Fear Bank.—We have been requested to publish, for general information, a list of the Directors of the Principal Bank, and of the Branch in this place, as appointed on the 1st inst. They are as follow:—

Principal Bank.—Col. John D. Jones, *President;* Messrs. A. J. De Rosset, Wm. B. Meares, Edward B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, James Owen, Thomas H. Wright, John Wooster, Gabriel Holmes, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel Shuter.

Fayetteville Branch.—C. T. Haigh, *President;* Messrs. Robert Strange, James H. Hooper, Edward L. Winslow, and E. J. Hale, *Directors.* [The last named individual resigned his seat at the Board in May last, and has declined this renewed appointment.]

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. of the profits of the past year. No dividend was made in July last.

The Postmaster General professes, we believe, to pay specie for all demands against his Department. Under this impression, the owner of a draft for between 4 and 500 dollars, lately demanded specie of the Postmaster of a neighboring town, on whom the draft was drawn by the Postmaster General, and it was refused; but Treasury Notes were offered for the amount—those Treasury Notes which are not so good as the paper of the local Banks. The draft was consequently protested. The owner of the draft was a mail contractor in the Western part of North Carolina. The names of all the parties are known to us.

The Legislatures of Virginia and N. York assembled on the 1st inst. The Messages of the Governors have somewhat disappointed public expectation. That of Gov. Marcy is thoroughly Loco Foco, whilst Gov. Campbell's is good Conservative, or even Whig.

Canada.—The Canadian difficulties are becoming [illegible] thinking as those who sincerely desire [illegible] the peace of this country, and who would especially deplore a breach with Great Britain, [illegible] with that country is of all things to be deprecated. Besides the loss of human life, and the immense expense it would entail upon us, the immediate effect would be to destroy the value of the great Southern staple, Cotton. The late pressure would be nothing in comparison with the effects of such a war. In view of these effects, we have looked upon the progress of the frontier excitement, with great alarm, and apprehend that our worst fears are in danger of being realized, from the occurrences recorded in this day's paper. We refer the reader to the account of the outrage upon an American Steamboat, lying in an American harbor, but which it is proper to say, had been employed all day in plying to and from Navy Island, a British Island, where the Patriots are embodied; and no doubt had been conveying supplies of arms, ammunition and men to them. This circumstance does not justify the violence; but it was probably committed by a party of private individuals, whom the British authorities had as little power to restrain, as our government has to prevent its citizens from aiding the Patriots. The one act is as indefensible as the other; and all are calculated to excite hostile feelings between the people of the two nations.

Gov. Marcy of New York, has made the matter the subject of a special message to the Legislature, suggesting the necessity of providing for militia to protect the frontier and preserve peace.

We notice that the departure for England, in the packets from New York, of a special messenger from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, another from Canada, and one of the Canadian Patriot Chiefs, had the effect to depress stocks 1½ per cent. It was also rumoured that Mr. Fox was about to demand his passports.

The correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer says,

"The steamboat Caroline was asmall steam boat of about 45 tons. Her destruction has made the drum and the fife sound in every village and city in Western New York. All the counties on the whole frontier seem to be under arms. The Western papers are full of military orders."

The Revised Statutes.—We have received the following explanation of the cause of the defective arrangement of the 2d volume of this work, noticed in our last. Whilst it not only exhonerates the Commissioners from all censure in the matter, but shows that they deserve credit for taking the responsibility of inserting valuable matter not ordered by the Legislature,—it is yet to be regretted, that in a work of such permanent utility, the arrangement should be, from any cause, defective.

Raleigh, Jan. 5th, 1838.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 3d instant, under the editorial head, is a criticism upon the *arrangement* of the matter contained in the 2d volume of the Revised Statutes of this State. Your remarks may seem to imply a censure upon the Commissioners appointed to superintend the publication, which they do not perhaps, altogether deserve. The 1st charter of King Charles 2d, and the articles which follow it are inserted, as you will observe, in an appendix; and they were so inserted because, not being required by the Legislature to be published, they were added by the Commissioners after it was ascertained that the volume would not be so large as was at first anticipated. These articles, while they did not increase the cost of the work, it was thought, would add to its value and interest. The act incorporating the Weldon Toll Bridge Company does seem out of place, but it was inserted on account of its close connection with certain of the Rail Road Charters, and its being referred to in them. By reference to the 16th page of the Preface to the work in the 1st. vol., you may find this explanation, which it is hoped, will somewhat diminish your 'wonder' at the 'odd arrangement' of the 2d vol.

A. B.

Equalization of Exchanges.—The last Raleigh Standard says that "the Exchanges of the country have become spontaneously equalized, without the intervention of a National Bank," &c. For the truth of this extraordinary assertion, we refer to the following extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of the 30th ult., which came to hand on the same day and in the same mail with the Standard:—

Rates of Exchange in New York on other Cities.

Boston,	1¾ to 2¼
Philadelphia,	1½ to 2
Baltimore,	2 to 2½
Richmond,	2½ to 3
Charleston,	1½ to 2
Cincinnati,	5 to 6
Augusta, (Geo.)	3 to 3½
Savannah,	3 to 3½
Mobile,	5½ to 6
New Orleans,	2½ to 3

In addition to this, let us inform the Standard that the Notes of our neighboring Banks of South Carolina are daily sold in our town at 2½ per cent. discount. This is equalizing the exchanges with a vengeance.

In the same article, the Standard says that Mr. Biddle declared the present Pennsylvania Bank "more competent" than the late U. S. Bank to accomplish the benefits of a National Institution. This is a mistake of the Standard. The remark attributed to Mr. Biddle was, that the present charter was a better one for the stockholders than the old one;—that is, that it was one by which the Bank would realize a higher rate of profit for the stockholders. It is ridiculous to expect the present Bank, which is confined in its operations, and deprived of the advantage of having its notes received by government, to have the same power over the exchanges as an Institution with a Branch in every State, &c.; and Mr. Biddle has but little credit for common sense among those who charge him with the folly of such an expression.

A great riot took place in New York last week, between the Loco Focos and the Conservatives. The latter had appointed a meeting in the Park, from which they were driven to the City Hall by their late friends and allies, and finally driven off the ground without being permitted to accomplish their object. This is all for the best. The Conservatives used to think they were using [illegible] tion. [illegible] had but a few hours re- [illegible] her with her "stamp [illegible] chance was in order," [illegible] of her Redeemer, she [illegible] to the hands of her [illegible] of the Christian faith.

Communicated.

On the 25th [illegible] ham, JULIA FRANCES, aged two years and four months, youngest child of L. Lane.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 6th, Steamer Henrietta, with Post Boy, and Nelson, in tow, with Goods for Jas. Baker, C. T. Haigh, H. P. Peck, Wilkings & Belden, Warren Prior, Joseph Baker, Sandford & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, J. Huske & Son, H. Lentz, J. G. Cook, A. W. Steel, T. C. Blake, G. W. McDonald, Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, J. Martine, Curtis & Myrover, W. S. Latta, J. Beebee, Taylor & Jessup, A. McKethan, Johnson & Martin, H. L. Myrover, G. B. Atkinson & Benbow & Co. Hart & Fuller, J. B. Marsh, F. Lutz, N. Johnson, Dr. B. Robinson, and D. Shaw, of this place, and for S. W. Gwynn, Lexington Manufacturing Company, Cowles & Wilcox, J. H. Houghton, J. F. Everett, J. Calhoun, A. Ray, D. J. Stewart, T. Baker, W. Albright, J. Worth, F. Fentress, J. & W. Murphy, J. C. Palmer, and T. Ashe, of the interior.

Also, on Monday, steamer Clarendon, with goods for sundry persons in town and country.

DEPARTED, January 3d, Byars' boat Commerce, with a full load of Cotton, Seed, Wax, Feathers, and Manufactured Tobacco, for Yarborough and Ray, Wilkings & Belden, E. L. & W. Winslow, and C. J. Orrell, of this place.

Also, Jan 6th, boats Messenger, and Only Son, with full load of Flaxseed, Flour, Cotton, &c. for sundry persons of this place, and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 10.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 42½
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9¾	Salt,	90 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	20	Cotton Bagging,	10 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 10.

Turpentine $2 10 a 2 20; Tar 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 9 00; Flooring do. 10 00 a 11 00; Scantling 9 00 a 9 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Shaved, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00 a 40 00 per barrel, none; R. O. rough 13 00 a 15 00; do. Staves 20 00 a 25 00; Shingles 2 50 a 5 00; Corn $1 a 1 12; Salt, coarse 35 a 40; Rice $3 25 a 3 50.

A Course of Lectures on Chemistry will be given at the Laboratory in Donaldson Academy during the present Winter. The first Lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The price of a Ticket for the Course will be One Dollar for an individual, and may be had at Mr. Hale's Book Store or at the Laboratory.

January 9, 1838. 75-2w

A POCKET BOOK,

WAS left in the Book Store on Thursday last, which the owner can have on application.

E. J. HALE.

January 9, 1838.

Kelvin Boarding School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The first session of the next year will commence on the 1st Monday in February, and end on the 15th July, including the short summer vacation. The second session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendance and instruction as heretofore.

It has been determined to receive no day Scholars hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the opinion of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible

Terms: Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting, by competent instructers, at the usual rates.

Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of pupils, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Dec. 27. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do.
100 kegs White Leadie Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75-tf

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber, by Thomas Cochran for the purposes therein set forth, he will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of February next, at the Market House, Twenty-Eight Shares of

Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

THOS. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan 9, 1838 75-4t.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 1 and 30 in the Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838 75tf

CHEESE.

JUST received [illegible] Boat Henrietta, 25 casks [illegible]

[illegible] SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838 75tf

Just received and for sale,

233 CASKS fresh THOMASTOWN LIME,
[illegible] Plaister Paris,
[illegible] Plaister, for Plasterers use,
100 bushels Hair, and 50,000 Laths.

All of which I will sell low for Cash. I have been acquainted with the above articles for the last 20 years, and can speak confidently as to the quality at all times. Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

January 9, 1838. 75-4w

The Winter term in the Donaldson Academy, opens this day.

December 27, 1837. 73-3wi

Galena Advertiser states that during 1837 the number of arrivals and [illegible] of steam boats, at that port, was [illegible] hundred and seventeen. Galena is [illegible] miles above St. Louis, and has [illegible] settled about 12 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE SONG OF DEATH.

[illegible] it is Death, hurrah! hurrah!
[illegible] monarch dread am I;
[illegible] of the earth, aha! aha!
[illegible] of the sea and sky.

[illegible] stly train of foll'wers fit
[illegible] monarch such as I;
[illegible] and left, they about me flit,
[illegible] h on my mandates fly.

[illegible] is my slave, trusty and sure,
[illegible] eth me dainty fare,
[illegible] ps of the slain, welt'ring in gore,
[illegible] inting the sultry air.

[illegible] ne ton is mine, whose blasting breath,
[illegible] heaps upon heaps untold,
[illegible] my feet, pow'rful Death,
[illegible] pses livid and cold.

[illegible] fied consumption steals the blush
[illegible] lth, so rosy and red,
[illegible] maiden's cheek, and the hectic flush,
[illegible] of mine, leaves in its stead;

[illegible] for I'm sure I'll riot soon,
[illegible] mouth no pow'r can save;
[illegible] I've mark'd her food for the worm,
[illegible] I will make the grave.

[illegible] ill mix in the blood red wine,
[illegible] parkles in the bowl;
[illegible] him that drinks forever mine,
[illegible] ine both body and soul.

[illegible] cane's blast, the whirlwind's roar,
[illegible] sic sweet in my ear;
[illegible] their front, in might and pow'r,
[illegible] rously shake my spear.

[illegible] h the snake 'neath flowers fair,
[illegible] when the lightnings play,
[illegible] I'm there, I'm every where,
[illegible] sent both night and day.

[illegible] I thirst, for blood, for blood,
[illegible] sisters of my will,
[illegible] ater, and bring me the slain for food,
[illegible] not 'till I've got my fill.

[illegible] of life shall bow at my feet,
[illegible] time too himself shall die,
[illegible] thro' the earth on coursers fleet,
[illegible] by as I swiftly fly.

[illegible] so it is death, mortal beware,
[illegible] monarch dread am I;
[illegible] at your life, hurrah! hurrah!
[illegible] one with my passing cry.

A. B.

OUTLAWRY.

To whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John [illegible] Sen, hath absconded from his owner, [illegible] this time lying out, committing injuries [illegible] s kinds to the inhabitants of this County: [illegible] by virtue of the power vested in us by the [illegible] e General Assembly of this State, and at [illegible] est of the owner of said Slave, We do [illegible] command and require the said Slave forth- [illegible] surrender himself, or return to his said [illegible] And we do also hereby command the [illegible] eriff of Cumberland county, to take such [illegible] ith him as he shall think fit and necessa- [illegible] ing in pursuit of and apprehending said [illegible] nd if the said Slave does not surrender [illegible] within *twenty days* from this date, it shall [illegible] l for any person or persons to kill and de- [illegible] d Slave.

[illegible] *under our hands and seals, this 8th day of* [illegible] *A. D.* 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

$100 Reward.

[illegible] AWAY from the Subscriber, from his resi- [illegible] nce on South Edisto, Willow Swamp, O- [illegible] rg District, S. C., on Monday night, 23d [illegible] a Negro man named HOWARD. Said [illegible] well proportioned, about 6 feet high, [illegible] lack complexion—high forehead, a some- [illegible] minent nose, full face, and no whiskers; [illegible] scar on the inner ankle of (I presume) [illegible] foot, produced by a burn, and on one of [illegible] a mark resembling a letter S. Howard [illegible] th plausibility and ease; is rather assum- [illegible] as address, yet mild and humble in his man- [illegible] He is a keen, shrewd fellow—walks erect [illegible] and is apt to bear uncommonly on his [illegible] en hurried. According to his own ac- [illegible] e originally belonged to Joshua Lee, a [illegible] near Clinton, Va., to which place it is sup- [illegible] e will direct his course, or to Norfolk or [illegible] nd. He had on when he went away, blue [illegible] ons and coat, either a blue or yellow vest, [illegible] ack hat. He took with him a pair of sad- [illegible] and is supposed to have a free ticket. [illegible] y person who will lodge said Negro in [illegible] hat I get him, if it be in this State, I will [illegible] ward of fifty dollars, and all reasonable ex- [illegible] if in North Carolina, seventy-five dollars [illegible] penses; if in Virginia or Maryland, one [illegible] dollars and expenses.

WM. RILEY.

[illegible] y 6, 1838. 75 5w

Canada.—The Canadian difficulties are [illegible] these rebels are [illegible] own [illegible] but their [illegible] circumstances [illegible] ored with [illegible] selves [illegible] deny [illegible] speedy [illegible] city, or [illegible] financial [illegible] things of [illegible] is [illegible] the poisoned [illegible] malice to their own [illegible] It is a gratifying evidence that there cannot again be a union of the Loco Focos and the Conservatives in favor of the Administration.

Foreign.—The arrival of a number of packets at New York, puts us in possession of English dates to Dec. 2d. The Canada disturbance had been heard of, and created considerable excitement. The new Parliament assembled on the 16th Nov., and the Queen briefly alludes to it in her speech, a paper as short and uninteresting as usual, except that she evidently takes ground with the reformers.

For the Cotton Market, see below.

The Cotton Market.—We have been favored with the interesting Circular of one of the first houses in Liverpool, to its correspondent in this town, which will be found below. We have also been permitted to make an extract from an Express letter from New York, as follows: "The Hibernia is in, having sailed 2d December. Sales of Cotton the previous week about 12,000 bales, and prices without change. Import of the week about 10,000 bales. There has been but little demand in our (New York) market to day. Holders ask more and buyers hold up. *We fear these advices will do mischief at the South.*"

"Liverpool, Friday Evening, Nov 24, 1837.

"The Sales of Cotton in our market, from the 14th ult. to this day inclusive, amount to about 199,600 bales, of which 133,300 were American. The import into Liverpool during the same period, of all kinds, amount to 45,400 bales, and from the United States to 25,300 bales; showing a difference between the supply of all sorts and the sales, of about 154,000 bales: and of American cotton the sales amount to 108,000 more than the import within the time mentioned. These facts must satisfactorily account for our late advance in prices. The smallness of our supply alarmed the Trade, and they acted accordingly. The question now is, are we to advance still more,—stand still,—or go back? From present appearances it looks as though we had for the moment seen our highest. Our stock, however, through the late heavy buying, has become so reduced that the least briskness of demand upon it must push up our prices still further,—but, on the other hand, should we receive even a fair supply within the next few weeks, the fears of the Trade may be so far removed as to induce them to slacken their speed, and which would have an immediate effect upon our market. The importers, particularly of American cotton, being almost all sold ont, the game is now between the speculators and the spinners. If the Trade of the latter continues to be unprofitable, they may, in self defence, be driven into working short time; and, should this be resorted to, the probability is the former would at once take alarm, and, by consequence, damage our market. We do not say it is probable that the spinners will curtail their consumption, but they may,—and the *chance* of such a circumstance taking place should not be lost sight of, particularly as they now hold out threats of this kind.

The sales last week, ending 17th instant, as follow: 110 Sea Island, 1s 3d @ 2s; 3570 Tennessee and Mobile, 5¾ @ 8½; 10 Barbadoes, 12½; 2760 Egyptian, 8½ @ 12½; 20 Stained, 6½; 630 Pernambuco, 9 @ 10; 40 Peruvian, 9; 6500 Surat, 3¾ @ 5¾; 8500 Upland, 6 @ 8; 500 Bahia and Maceio, 7½ @ 8½; 400 Laguira, 5½ @ 7¾; 550 Madras, 3¾ @ 5½; 12860 Orleans, 5½ @ 8¾; 1660 Maranham, 7 @ 9½; 170 Carthagena 5½ @ 6;—Total 38,280; of which speculators took 7500 American, 800 Egyptian, and 5000 Surat; and export buyers 200 American, and 50 Surat. The chief sales in Upland and Mobile were from 6¾ to 7½, and in Orleans from 6½ to 7¾; the advance at the close of the week's business in American cotton was about ½ to ⅝, and sales were made in the middle qualities, in some instances, at an improvement of ¼d.—Good cotton partook least of the advance.

The import of all sorts of cotton into the Kingdom since the 1st January, amounts to 1,114,400 bales, against 1,096,000, and from the United States the supply has been 798,600, against 716,800 bales. The stock at this Port, as now estimated, amounts to 174,500, against 244,500 at this time last year, and of American we appear to have 79,000 against 124,000 bales.

Within the last fortnight, of Turpentine 1400 barrels have been sold at 11s 3d to 12s 8d per cwt Wheat in Bond has advanced 4d to 5d per bushel, owing to advices from America.

The sales, this week, as follow: 530 Sea Island, 14 @ 2s 4d; 2560 Tennessee and Mobile, 7 @ 8½; 90 Demerara, 9 @ 11¾; 2640 Egyptian, 8½ @ 13; 30 Stained 5 @ 6; 2010 Pernambuco, 8¾ @ 10¾; 20 West India, 8; 20 Manilla, 7; 8720 Upland, 7 @ 8¾; 980 Bahia and Meceio, 7½ @ 9; 750 Laguira, 6 @ 8; 1250 Madras, 4 @ 5¾; 9060 Orleans, 5¼ a 8¾; 25. 9½; 2140 Maranham, 6¾ a 10; 150 Peruvian, 8¼; 6600 Surat, 4 a 6¾;—Total, 37 550; of which 6000 American, 5000 Surat, and 3500 other sorts, went to speculators, and the balance to the Trade. We have not advanced in price, owing to the demand being moderate, either yesterday or *this* day: indeed, on the contrary, in some sales made in the course of to-day, we have reason to believe, small concessions were made to the buyers.

Specie is so low in New York, (2 to 3 per cent. only,) that most of the Banks pay their small bills in specie.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Calhoun's resolution coming up for consideration, Mr. C. made a few remarks without entering into the discussion of the subject in extenso. He was followed by Mr. Morris, when the question was taken on the first resolution, and it passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clayton, Davis, Knight, Morris, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Swift, Tipton, Wall, Webster—13.

Upon the 2d resolution, a good deal of debate ensued, chiefly between Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan and Young, Bayard, Lumpkin, and Webster, in the course of which several members, especially Messrs. Webster and Bayard, declared their opposition to arise from the countenance which the resolutions would be supposed to give to the doctrine of Nullification. The 2d resolution was passed, after material amendments, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Spence, Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Knight, Prentiss, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Wall, Webster—9.

The Senate then adjourned. On the next day, (Thursday,) the subject was again taken up, and debated during the whole sit- [illegible] tion. [illegible] made the [illegible] for the first Monday of February, viz:—

Whereas the just and true boundary of the United States, under the treaty of Louisiana, extended on the southwest to the Rio Grande del Norte, which river continued to be the boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819:

And whereas such surrender of a portion of the territory of the United States is of evil precedent and doubtful constitutionality:

And whereas many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to re-establish the said true boundary, and to re-annex to the United States the territory occupied by the State of Texas, with the consent of said State:

Be it therefore Resolved, That, with the consent of the said State previously had, and whenever it can be effected consistently with the faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, it is desirable and expedient to re-annex the said territory to the United States.

Disturbances on the Canadian Frontier.—The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Recent experience on the Southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our Northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion from the United States of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of an intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent, that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power effectually to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and inevitably involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign Powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighboring nations by the unauthorized and unlawful acts of citizens of the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction and subject to our control.

In illustration of these views, and to show the necessity of early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the faithful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1838

When the Message was read in the Senate, remarks were made by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Davis, ann Norvell, all expressive of a desire to clothe the Executive with all necessary power to preserve a strict neutrality. In the House, the Message also produced an interesting debate, in which several gentlemen Messrs. Adams, Fillmore, and others, spoke of the imminent danger of a war with Great Britain; and Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and others, thought there was no such danger. The debate resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for all information in his possession in relation to the subject, and also in relation to a violation of neutrality in the Mexican and Texan war.

Mr. Wise has offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the appointment of Members of Congress to office, until two years after their term of service shall have expired.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Norwood's Store, North Carolina, to Mount Comfort, by the way of the Rocky River Springs and Jacob Eford's.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the present tariff of postage charged upon letters, pamphlets, &c. transmitted by mail, that it shall correspond with the coin of the United States.

Mr. Clay.—A writer from Washington to the Richmond Whig, in relation to Mr. Clay's absence from the meeting of Southern members mentioned in our last, says—

"Some intimations of dissatisfaction have been made as to Mr. Clay's not joining in the Southern consultation. At the first blush, I thought the complaint well founded, but a moment's reflection satisfied me he was right. Some one should keep aloof, and who, from position, opinions, talents and influence, so well qualified as he to compromise difficulties and soothe asperities? Upon this question, he is all that the South can wish—and he has the firmness, the patriotism and the disinterestedness to sacrifice himself for the country whenever it is necessary. I cannot but think the talk of *disunion* is becoming too common place. A great remedy, a dernier resort should not become a by-word."

The Globe of Saturday night last, says that the President has decided to call out a sufficient force of New York militia to protect the frontier, and to enforce the neutrality of the people in the Canada rebellion. Gen Scott is ordered to the Northern frontier, to take command of these troops. The President has also issued a Proclamation, calling upon all American citizens who have gone into Canada to aid the Patriots, to return, threatening the enforcement of the laws against them, and that the protection of this government will not be extended to them.

Terms of Advertising.—Having acceded to a portion of the regulations adopted by the Editorial Convention, our terms of advertising will hereafter be as follows:—

For advertisements not exceeding 16 lines, $1 for the first, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Court orders and Judicial advertisements, 25 per cent. higher than these rates. Yearly advertisers charged as heretofore.

MARRIED,

At Pittsborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, WILLIAM H. HARDIN, Esq. to Miss CHARLOTTE G. JONES, daughter of Col. Edward Jones, all of that place.

In Randolph county, [illegible] by Randolph Brower, Esq. [illegible] DAFFORD to Miss CORNELIA [illegible] Esq.—all of Randolph.

Of Paralysis, [illegible] instant, at the residence of James [illegible] Esq. in this County, (where she had gone on a short visit) Mrs. MARY COOK, of this place, relict of the late Edmund Cook, in the 63d year of her age. For many years she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; though her last enemy stole upon her as a

$50 RE[WARD]

WILL be paid to any [person] my man DICK. [Dick] is a Brick Layer and Plas[terer] has worked in most of the [towns] part of the State. He is about 26 years of age, and pleasing in [address]

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

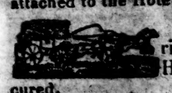
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52t

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies for its cure, without success until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and restored it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used light bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time it has suffered much, yet it remains firm and free from soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

[re]ceived a large Stock of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

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500 PACKAGES FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

[illegible] Cash, Produce

NOW & STARR.

December 1

[illegible] all persons [illegible] Estate of John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, that [illegible] Ointment by granted, and that all [illegible] on or before the first of February, 1838, will necessarily be placed in the hands of the officers of the law.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

December 16, 1837. 73tF.

[illegible] the publication part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*

Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*

Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*

Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Soft shell Almonds,	Seidlitz Powders,
Palm Nuts,	Race & ground Ginger,
English Walnuts,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Filberts and Currants,	Scotch do.
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers,	Common do.
Jamison's water do.	Hair Powder,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,	Camphor,
	Rose & Cologne Water,
Coffee and brown Sugar,	Oil of Lemon,
Scotch Barley,	Do. Cinnamon,
Scotch Herrings,	Do. Peppermint,
Mace and Cloves,	Essence of Peppermint,
Starch and Citron,	Port Wine and old Madeira do.
Cassia and Nutmegs,	A large assortment of Cordials, &c. &c.
Pepper and Alspice,	
Alum and Saltpetre,	

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, &c, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

Fayetteville, Dec 6. 1837. 70 6t.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

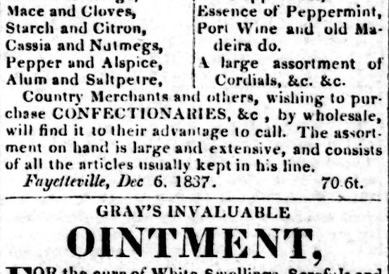
$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov 23. 73tf.



[illegible] They are [illegible] envelope containing [illegible] 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

[illegible] It is now manufacturing [illegible] and Pranelle water proof Boots and Shoes, Northern work[illegible] them, of the most fashionable [illegible] and of the best materials. Those who wish [illegible] their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call [illegible] wise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds and bbls. Porto Rico & N O. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67 3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7 8, 4 4 and 5 4 brown & bleached Damask,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and [illegible]
With many other [illegible] line, in all about

SILK PA[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]gers's Cutlery.

[illegible]ber has just received a large supp[illegible] Razors, Wostenholm's, Butcher's [illegible] and Pocket KNIVES, of va[illegible] and [illegible] quality.

E. J. HALE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having establ[ished] in Wilmington for the purpose of [the] above business, respectfully tend[ers] to the public. Goods consigned [to] will be attended with the utmost dispatch [and] every particularity observed.—Particular [attention] to be paid to the sale of Tobacco, [Cotton] States, &c. as well as the purchase of [Goods.] flatters himself that a knowledge of [the] business with unremitting attention, will [merit] a share of public patronage.

WM. O [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Starr, Wilmington; John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

State of North Car[olina]

BLADEN COUNTY, [illegible] Court of Pleas and Quarter Session[s]

D. Lewis, vs. Tiophil Siniskie } ATTACHMENT Levied on House, [illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Tiophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville* [illegible] successive weeks, for the said T. S. to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of November, 1837.

From the Minutes.

[71.] DAVID LEWIS, C. C.

NEW BOO[illegible]

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, [illegible] vel; The Token for 1838; the [illegible] Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The [illegible] Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches [illegible] Modern Society and Modern Acc[omplishments] by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir [illegible] Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the [illegible] maine; The Wife at Home; Young [illegible] Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

December 12, 1837 E. J.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE, [illegible] ness, brass mounted, originally cost [illegible] be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dy[illegible]

PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by [illegible] Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BE[illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, [illegible] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells, of any size, and which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they must be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S[illegible] For Wheat, and Cologne [illegible] Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Cologne, would here inform those wanting Mill Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a better instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mi[illegible]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Spring Medicine. Just received by

E. J.

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING House, with an excellent Well of water in the Garden. Apply to JOHN [illegible]

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil, pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the subscribers are requested to settle the same with Titus W Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. NeNEILL.
EDM'D B. RH[illegible]
EDM'D BLAKE

Sept. 1837.